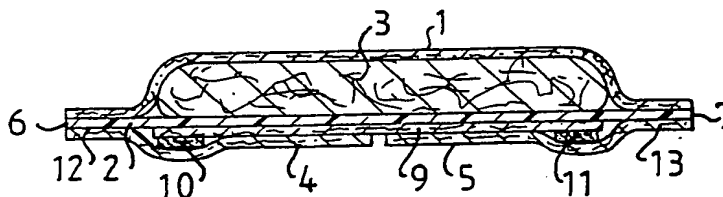


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(54) Title: A SANITARY NAPKIN OR AN INCONTINENCE GUARD HAVING FLEXIBLE SIDE-FLAPS



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to an absorbent article, such as a sanitary napkin or an incontinence guard intended to be worn in the crotch part of a pair of underpants (9), and comprising an elongated absorbent pad (3) which is enclosed in a casing (1, 2) and which has attached to both long side edges (6, 7) flexible flaps (4, 5) which are intended to be folded around the leg edges (10, 11) of the underpants (9) in use, so as to prevent soiling of the underpants. An inventive article is mainly characterized in that each flap (4, 5) has an edge part which coincides generally with a corresponding edge part on the article casing (1, 2), and in that the flaps (4, 5) and the casing (1, 2) are mutually joined within the mutually coincidental edge parts (12, 13), with the flaps (4, 5) extending inwardly over the adsorbent pad (3).

+ DESIGNATIONS OF "SU"

Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

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A Sanitary Napkin or an Incontinence Guard Having
Flexible Side-Flaps

5 The present invention relates to an absorbent article,
such as a sanitary napkin or an incontinence guard which
is intended to be worn in the crotch part of a pair of
underpants or like garment, and includes an elongated
absorbent pad which is enclosed in a casing and which
10 has attached to the two long side edges thereof flaps
which are intended to be attached around the edges of
the leg openings of the underpants when the article is
worn, so as to prevent soiling of the underpants.

15 Articles of this kind are intended to be worn by men-
struating women or by persons who suffer from relatively
light incontinence, and who require the articles to
afford protection against leakage but still be unnotice-
able when worn beneath conventional clothing. Since the
20 amount of fluid discharged with menstruation and with
light incontinence is relatively small, the articles can
be designed in a manner which enables them to be accom-
modated essentially fully in the crotch region, between
the wearer's thighs. The requirement that such articles
25 shall be discrete when worn is satisfied almost to the
full by said articles.

However, it has been found difficult to produce articles
of this kind which are sufficiently proof against leak-
30 age. The main reason for this is that, when worn, the
articles are highly deformed by the forces that are
generated as the wearer moves. The greatest deformation
normally occurs within that part of the article which,
in use, is located in the narrowest space between the
35 wearer's thighs. Unfortunately, this part of the arti-
cle is also the part which is intended to receive the

discharged body fluid first and to absorb said fluid. As a result of this pronounced deformation of the article, the surface area of the article available for direct absorption is, of course, greatly reduced. This increases the risk of body fluid leaking past the side edges of the article and soiling the user's underpants.

A number of different methods of reducing the risk of lateral leakage have been proposed. For example, SE 455 668, U.S. 4,285,343, EP 130 848, EP 134 086 and U.S. 4,608,047 teach sanitary napkins which are provided with flexible flaps, or wings, that protrude outwardly from the absorbent pad. These flaps are intended to be folded around the edges of the leg openings of the wearer's underpants or like garment and fastened to the outside of said underpants when fitting the napkin for use. The flaps thereby form a protective guard against the lateral leakage of body fluids and soiling of the underpants.

These earlier known, so-called winged sanitary napkins are encumbered with several drawbacks, however. For example, sanitary napkins of this kind are found difficult to manipulate by many users, mainly because of the difficulty found in folding and shaping the wings around the curved edges of the leg openings of a pair of underpants or like garment. This problem is particularly manifest in the case of sanitary napkins whose wings or side-flaps have large extensions in the longitudinal direction of the article, since it is necessary to fold the wings around a relatively large part of the leg edges of the underpants. Wings which extend along only a small part of respective side edges of the napkin can be folded around the edges of the leg openings more easily, but these flaps, naturally, provide much poorer protection against leakage than the large flaps.

5 The known winged sanitary napkins are normally secured to the underpants of the wearer by means of pressure-sensitive adhesive provided on the wings, in the form of adhesive beads, strings or the like along the longitudinal centre line of the napkin, on that side of the napkin which is distal from the wearer in use. Prior to use, the pressure-sensitive adhesive is covered with a protective release strip, which is removed when the binder is to be secured to the wearer's underpants.

10 When securing winged sanitary napkins of this kind to the wearer's underpants, the work involved in removing the various protective layers and in folding and securing the wings is quite comprehensive. Furthermore, the work involved must be carried out in the correct sequence in order to avoid prematurely exposed adhesive surfaces from fastening to the underpants in the wrong places and therewith making it difficult to position the napkin correctly.

20 The known winged sanitary napkins normally comprise an absorbent pad which is enclosed by two casing sheets. These sheets extend beyond the side edges of the absorbent pad, to form the wings of the napkin. This, of course, is a simple construction which affords certain manufacturing advantages. However, a great deal of material is wasted when cutting such napkins to shape, which is obviously a disadvantage. Furthermore, it is necessary to fold the wings together so that the napkins can be packaged, which complicates the manufacturing process.

30 Furthermore, the fact that the napkin casing material merges directly with the wings is disadvantageous from a purely functional aspect, since body fluid can then be

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transported from the absorbent pad to the wings, causing leakage.

5 The present invention provides an article of the afore-described kind which avoids the drawbacks associated with known articles of this kind.

10 An article constructed in accordance with the invention is mainly characterized in that each flap has an edge part which coincides generally with a corresponding edge part on the casing of the article, and in that the flaps and the casing are mutually joined within the mutually coincident edge parts, with the flaps extending in over the absorbent pad.

15 According to one embodiment of the invention, the longitudinally extending side edges have a concave curvature, thereby imparting to the article a shape which conforms generally with the shape of the crotch of a pair of
20 underpants or like garment.

According to another embodiment, the flaps extend along the whole length of the side edges of the article.

25 According to yet another embodiment, the flaps are provided on that side of the article which is distal from the wearer in use.

30 According to a further embodiment, the flaps are provided on that side of the article which will face towards the wearer, in use.

35 According to another embodiment, the casing includes a liquid-permeable sheet on that side of the object which faces the user in use, and a liquid-impermeable sheet on that side of the article which is distal from the wearer

in use, said two sheets projecting out beyond the edges of the absorbent pad and being mutually joined around the full periphery of the absorbent pad, wherein the flexible flaps are secured in the casing edge of the liquid-impermeable sheet that projects out from the absorbent pad.

According to a further embodiment, the regions of pressure-sensitive adhesive are provided on the liquid-impermeable sheet.

According to a further embodiment, the regions of pressure-sensitive adhesive are provided on the flexible flaps.

A number of advantages are gained when flaps are arranged on an absorbent article in accordance with the present invention, such that the flaps are directed in over the article instead of extending straight out from the side edges of said article, as with the case of the earlier known sanitary napkins.

For example, it enables the articles to be manufactured with negligible wastage of material when cutting-out the articles. Furthermore, the articles can be packaged more readily, since it is not necessary to fold the flaps together.

Furthermore, the flaps are made from separate pieces of material, whose composition and other properties can be freely selected, independently of the material from which the article casing is made. In addition, there is no direct connection between the casing or the absorbent pad of the article and the flaps, thereby interrupting all liquid transport paths therebetween. The joins between the flaps and the remainder of the article thus

form a type of leakage barrier.

Further advantages are gained when the flaps are attached on that side of the article which is distal from the wearer in use. For instance, this enables an article to be produced which is shaped according to the curved leg edges of a pair of underpants or like garment. When an article of this kind is placed in a pair of underpants, the leg edges of the underpants are inserted between the flaps and the casing material on the underside of the article, i.e. on that side of the article which is worn distal from the wearer. In use, the article becomes curved in its longitudinal direction, so as to conform to the shape of that part of the wearer's body. This results in tension forces in the flaps, which press the flaps against the casing material on the underside of the article and firmly clamp the leg edges of the underpants between the flaps and the remainder of the article. This "self-locking" of the article to the underpants can obviate the use of separate fastener means, such as adhesive beads or the like. This naturally affords an important advantage, since it enables the article to be handled much more easily, both when positioning the article in a pair of underpants and when removing the used article therefrom. Furthermore, the articles can be manufactured much more simply and more cheaply when it is no longer necessary to provide the articles with attachment adhesive and associated protective tapes.

An inventive absorbent article will now be described in more detail with reference to exemplifying embodiments thereof and also with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows an inventive sanitary napkin from above, as seen from that side of the napkin which faces the wearer in use, with the napkin shown fitted inside a pair of underpants.

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Figure 2 illustrates the napkin of Figure 1 as seen from that side of the napkin which is distal from the wearer in use.

10

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the napkin shown in Figure 1, taken on the line III-III in said Figure.

15

Figure 4 illustrates a second embodiment of an inventive sanitary napkin, seen from the side of the napkin which is distal from the wearer in use.

20

Figure 5 illustrates a third embodiment of an inventive sanitary napkin, seen from the side of the napkin which faces the wearer in use, and Figure 6 is a sectional view of the napkin of Figure 5, with the napkin shown placed inside a pair of underpants.

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Figure 7 illustrates a sanitary napkin according to a fourth embodiment of the invention, seen from the side of the napkin which is distal from the wearer in use, and Figure 8, finally, is a sectional view of the napkin of Figure 7 placed within a pair of underpants, in the region of the wearer's crotch.

30

The sanitary napkin illustrated in Figures 1-3 includes a liquid-permeable casing sheet 1, which is placed on that side of the napkin which faces the wearer in use. The liquid-permeable sheet 1 is suitably made from a non-absorbent fabric, or from a perforated plastic film.

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The sanitary napkin further includes a liquid-impermeable casing sheet 2, for example a plastic film

or a fabric, which has been made hydrophobic on that side of the napkin which is distal from the wearer in use. An absorbent pad 3 is enclosed between the two casing sheets 1, 2. The absorbent pad 3 may comprise one or more layers of absorbent material, such as cellulose fluff, with or without being admixed with so-called superabsorbents. By superabsorbents is meant polymeric materials which are capable of absorbing liquid in amounts corresponding to many times their own weight. Superabsorbents normally have the form of particles, which are admixed with the cellulose fluff, or are applied in separate layers between mutually adjacent fluff layers. Superabsorbents may also be in the form of flakes, granules, films and fibres, as an alternative to a particle form.

Although not shown in the drawings, the absorbent pad 3 may also include other features, such as a liquid dispersing layer and a reinforcing layer made, for instance, of tissue or fabric.

The two casing sheets 1, 2 extend outwardly beyond the edges of the absorbent pad 3, and are mutually joined around the whole of the periphery of the absorbent pad 3, thereby enclosing the absorbent pad between the casing sheets 1, 2. The casing sheets are joined together suitably with the aid of some appropriate, known technique, for example by gluing or heat-welding or ultrasonic-welding.

Two flexible pieces of material or flaps 4, 5 of generally the same length as the two casing sheets are firmly secured along the side edges 6, 7 of the liquid-impermeable sheet 2. The flaps 4, 5 extend inwardly over the liquid-impermeable casing sheet 2, and meet at the longitudinal centre line 8 of said sheet. The

flaps 4, 5 may, for instance, be made of fabric or plastic film material. In order to facilitate handling of the sanitary napkin when used, the flaps 4, 5 preferably have a certain degree of stiffness, so that they will not wrinkle or fold when applied to a pair of underpants or like garment. Flaps which have a given degree of stiffness will also assist in counteracting compression of the napkin during use.

The sanitary napkin shown in Figures 1-3 is placed in the crotch part of a pair of underpants or like garment 9 having elastic leg edges 10, 11, such that the material of the underpants 9 will be located between the liquid-impermeable sheet 2 of the napkin and the flexible flaps 4, 5.

The side edges 6, 7 of the casing sheets 1, 2 and the flaps 4, 5 are curved so as to conform as close as possible to the curvature of the leg edges 10, 11 of the underpants 9. Since the width of the crotch part can vary between different makes of underpants or like garment, it is, of course, impossible to provide a sanitary napkin which will fit exactly all types of underpants. When testing 126 pairs of randomly selected ladies' panties of different sizes and models, it was found that the crotch part of a pair of ladies' panties had an average width of 65 mm, measured at the narrowest crotch region. Accordingly, it is appropriate for the sanitary napkin to have approximately this width at its narrowest part. However, it is not necessary for the width and shape of the napkin to correspond totally to the shape and the width of the crotch of the underpants 9. If the crotch is slightly narrower than the distance between the edge joins 12, 13 of the napkin, this will simply mean that the edges 10, 11 of the underpants will not reach fully out to the edge joins 12, 13, and that

the sanitary napkin will be able to move laterally to a limited extent when in use. When the crotch is broader than the sanitary napkin, it is necessary to draw or gather the leg edges 10, 11 of the underpants 9 slightly together, so as to enable the napkin to be fitted in the underpants. Any pleats or folds which might form in the crotch of the underpants as a result hereof will lack significance to the function of the napkin and will not have any influence on the wearer's comfort.

When the sanitary napkin is carried in a pair of underpants 9, the napkin will conform to the shape of this part of the wearer's body and is imparted a curved configuration in the longitudinal direction of the napkin. When the napkin is curved longitudinally, tension forces are generated in the flexible flaps 4, 5 on the outside of the underpants 9, causing the flaps 4, 5 to press against the underpants 9 so as to clamp the underpants firmly between the flaps 4, 5 and the liquid-impermeable sheet 2 of the napkin, as shown in Figure 3. The napkin is hereby held in position in the underpants 9, without needing to use separate securing devices, such as pressure-sensitive adhesive or adhesive tape.

Figure 4 illustrates a sanitary napkin whose configuration is particularly advantageous from the aspect of manufacture. Similar to the napkin illustrated in Figures 1-3, the sanitary napkin of the Figure 4 embodiment includes an absorbent pad 3 which is enclosed between two casing sheets 1, 2, and flexible flaps 4, 5 which are attached to the liquid-impermeable casing sheet 2 and firmly secured to the longitudinal edges 6, 7 thereof. The liquid-impermeable sheet 2 and the flexible flaps 4, 5 of the sanitary napkin are provided with regions 14, 15 of pressure-sensitive adhesive, for securing the napkin inside a pair of underpants or like

garment 9. The adhesive is provided on that side of the flaps 4, 5 which faces towards the liquid-impermeable sheet 2. Prior to use, the adhesive regions 14, 15 are protected by a strip 16 of material treated with a release agent. The protective strip 16 is treated with a release agent on both sides thereof, thereby serving as a protective layer both for the adhesive regions 14 on the liquid-impermeable sheet 2 and for the adhesive regions 15 on the flexible flaps 4, 5.

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When the napkin is to be used, the protective strip 16 is removed from the adhesive and the napkin is placed in the crotch of a pair of underpants 9, with the flexible flaps 4, 5 secured to the outside of the underpants. An adhesive or like substance is preferably used to secure the napkin to the underpants, since the flaps 4, 5 of a napkin of the kind illustrated in Figure 4 are not self-locking in use, as distinct to the flaps of the napkin described with reference to Figures 1-3. This is mainly because the edges 6, 7 of the Figure 4 embodiment are straight instead of curved. Furthermore, the flaps 4, 5 of the napkin according to Figure 4 only take up a small part of the length of the napkin.

25

The napkin illustrated in Figure 4 is particularly well suited for manufacture without material waste. The casing sheets and the material in the flexible flaps and the protective strip which covers the adhesive are all formed from pieces that are taken from endless webs of materials capable of being glued or welded together. The absorbent pad is preferably formed by air-laying the absorbent material from which the pad is made. The finished napkins are clipped or cut to a trapezoidal shape from an endless web. The final cutting stage can be effected without any wastage of material, by

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arranging the napkins with their broader ends facing in alternate directions.

5 The sanitary napkin illustrated in Figures 5 and 6 also includes an absorbent pad which is enclosed between a liquid-impermeable sheet 2 and a liquid-permeable sheet 1. Flexible flaps 4, 5 are attached to the liquid-permeable sheet 1 and are secured along respective side edges 6, 7 of said permeable sheet. The napkin is
10 secured within a pair of underpants or like garment 9, by means of pressure-sensitive adhesive disposed in beads 14 on the liquid-impermeable sheet 2, and in the regions 15 on the flaps 4, 5. The pressure-sensitive adhesive regions are protected by material strips 17
15 coated with release agent, prior to using the napkin, of which strips only those provided on the flaps 4, 5 can be seen in Figure 5.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of a napkin according
20 to Figure 5, carried in the crotch part of a pair of underpants or like garment 9. The protective layers or strips placed over the various adhesive regions 14, 15 are removed and the thus exposed adhesive beads on the liquid-impermeable sheet 2 are secured against the
25 inside of the underpants 9, whereas the flexible flaps 4, 5 are folded around the leg edges 10, 11 of the underpants 9 and secured to the outside of said underpants. The edge joins 12, 13 are hereby folded between the casing sheets 1, 2 and the flexible flaps 4, 5, in
30 beneath the napkin and away from the wearer. This eliminates the risk of chaffing of the wearer's skin against the cut or clipped edge joins 12, 13, which is one advantage afforded by this sanitary napkin.

35 The construction of the sanitary napkin illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 is the same as the construction of the

napkin illustrated in Figur 4, and includes an absorbent pad 3 enclosed between two casing sheets 1, 2, and flexible flaps 4, 5 attached to the liquid-impermeable sheet 2 and fastened along the side edges 6, 7 of said sheet. Both the flexible flaps and the liquid-impermeable sheet have regions 14, 15 of pressure-sensitive adhesive, which are covered with a protective layer 16, prior to the napkin being used. However, the napkin illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 differs from the napkin illustrated in Figure 4, in that the longitudinal side edges 6, 7 are not inclined to the same extent in relation to the longitudinal centre line 8 of the napkin, and in that the napkin is somewhat narrower than the napkin of the Figure 4 embodiment. The napkin hereby obtains a slightly different functioning mode.

When a napkin according to the embodiment illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 shall be placed within a pair of underpants 9 or like garment, the protective strip 16 is removed so as to first expose the adhesive regions 14, 15. The side-flaps 4, 5 are then unfolded away from the absorbent pad 3. The flaps 4, 5 therewith forcibly raise parts of the edge joins 12, 13 projecting outwardly of the absorbent pad, so as to form uplifted liquid barriers 18, 19 on both sides of the absorbent pad 3. The extension of the liquid barriers 18, 19 in the longitudinal direction of the napkin will, of course, depend on the size of the edge joins 12, 13 connected to a respective side flap 4, 5. That part of the edge joins 12, 13 which can be raised by each flap 4, 5, however, is much longer than the actual join 12, 13 between the flaps 4, 5 and the casing. Consequently, it is possible to obtain effective and efficient upstanding liquid barriers 18, 19 even with relatively small flaps 4, 5. This is, of course, particularly advantageous from the aspect of discretion and

also with view to the ease with which the napkin can be handled.

Figure 8 is a sectional view illustrating how the sanitary napkin is carried in the crotch region of the user. The napkin is secured in the wearer's underpants 9 by means of regions 14 of pressure-sensitive adhesive provided at the end parts of the napkin on the liquid-impermeable sheet 2. The flexible flaps 4, 5 are folded around the leg edges 10, 11 of the leg openings of the underpants 9 and are secured to the outside of said underpants. Regions 15 of pressure-sensitive adhesive are also provided on the flaps 4, 5, for this purpose.

Because the absorbent pad 3 of the sanitary napkin is slightly narrower than the crotch part of the underpants 9, the flaps 4, 5 will extend laterally outwards from each long edge of the elongated absorbent pad, prior to folding the flaps 4, 5 around the leg edges 10, 11 of the underpants 9. When the napkin is worn, the elastic devices in the leg edges 10, 11 will exert a given tension force on the napkin, so that the absorbent pad 3 and those parts of the flaps 4, 5 which are located between the leg edges 10, 11 will be stretched in the transverse direction of the napkin. In this way, the major part of the edge joins 12, 13 along the long sides of the absorbent pad 3 will be held raised while the napkin is worn. Such uplifted barriers 18, 19 are particularly effective against leakage of body fluid over the edges of the napkin, and also against the spreading of liquid into the side-flaps 4, 5 of said napkin. Because the liquid-impermeable sheet 2 of the napkin extends out into the upraised casing edges 18, 19, and because the side-flaps 4, 5 are made of separate pieces of material, there is no risk of liquid spreading across the liquid barriers 18, 19. It is possible, and

in fact suitable, to produce the flaps 4, 5 from a liquid-permeable material. The flaps 4, 5 are mainly intended to function as means for securing and stretching an absorbent article in a pair of underpants or like garment, and need not have liquid obstructing properties. Thus, by producing the flaps from an air-and-moisture pervious material, it is possible to provide a sanitary napkin which is cooler and more comfortable to wear than earlier known sanitary napkins in which the flaps form liquid-impervious leakage barriers.

Although the invention has been described with reference to sanitary napkins, it will be understood that the invention can be applied equally as well to incontinence guards.

The invention shall not be considered limited to the described and illustrated embodiments thereof. For example, it is possible to vary the shape and the size of the flaps of the article and of the absorbent pad. The flexible flaps need not meet at the centre line of the article, but may overlap one another or may simply extend slightly inwards towards the centre line from each side edge.

Furthermore, the article may be of the kind in which the casing comprises a single sheet of material which is folded and sealed around the absorbent pad.

The means used to secure the article in place in a pair of underpants may be different to those described and illustrated. For example, the article may include friction means or self-gripping tape, or may have pressure-sensitive adhesive provided in patterns other than those illustrated and described.

The outwardly projecting flaps may be produced from any appropriate type of material, which may be elastic, for instance.

Claims

1. An absorbent article, such as a sanitary napkin or an incontinence guard, intended to be worn in the crotch part of a pair of underpants (9) and including an elongated absorbent pad (3) enclosed in a casing (1, 2), and flexible flaps (4, 5) which are attached to respective long edges of said body, said flaps (4, 5) being intended to be folded around the leg edges (10, 11) of the underpants (9) in use, so as to protect the underpants against soiling, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that each flap (4, 5) has an edge part which coincides generally with a corresponding edge part on the article casing (1, 2); and in that the flaps (4, 5) and the casing (1, 2) are mutually joined within the mutually coincident edge parts (12, 13), with the flaps (4, 5) extending inwardly over the absorbent pad (3).
2. An article according to Claim 1, c h a r a c - t e r i z e d in that the long side edges (6, 7) have a concave curvature, whereby the article has generally the same shape as the crotch part of a pair of underpants or like garment (9).
3. An article according to Claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c - t e r i z e d in that the flaps (4, 5) extend along the full length of the side edges (6, 7) of said article.
4. An article according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, c h a r - a c t e r i z e d in that the flaps (4, 5) are attached to that side of the article which is distal from the wearer when the article is in use.

5. An article according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that the flaps (4, 5) are attached
to that side of articl which is intended to face
towards th wearer when the article is in use.

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6. An article according to Claim 1, c h a r a c -
t e r i z e d in that the casing (1, 2) includes a
liquid-permeable sheet (1) on that side of the article
which faces the wearer in use, and a liquid-impermeable
10 sheet (2) on that side of the article which is distal
from the wearer in use, said two sheets (1, 2) project-
ing out beyond the edges of the absorbent pad (3) and
being mutually joined around the full periphery of said
absorbent body (3); and in that the flexible flaps
15 (4, 5) are secured in the casing edge (12, 13) on the
liquid-impermeable sheet (2) projecting out from the
absorbent body.

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7. An article according to any one of the preceding
Claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the regions
(14) of pressure-sensitive adhesive are arranged on the
liquid-impermeable sheet (2).

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8. An article according to any one of the preceding
Claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the regions
(15) of pressure-sensitive adhesive are arranged on the
flexible flaps (4, 5).

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 31 March 1992 (31.03.92);
original claim 1 amended; other claims unchanged (1 page)]

1. An absorbent article, such as a sanitary napkin or an incontinence guard, intended to be worn in the crotch part of a pair of underpants (9) and including an elongated absorbent pad (3) enclosed in a casing (1, 2), and flexible flaps (4, 5) which are attached to respective long edges of said body, said flaps (4, 5) being formed of separate material pieces and intended to be folded around the leg edges (10, 11) of the underpants (9) in use, so as to protect the underpants against soiling, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that each flap (4, 5) has an edge part which coincides generally with a corresponding edge part on the article casing (1, 2); and in that the flaps (4, 5) and the casing (1, 2) are mutually joined within the mutually coincident edge parts (12, 13), with the flaps (4, 5) facing each other with their free edge parts extending inwardly over the absorbent pad (3).

2. An article according to Claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the long side edges (6, 7) have a concave curvature, whereby the article has generally the same shape as the crotch part of a pair of underpants or like garment (9).

3. An article according to Claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the flaps (4, 5) extend along the full length of the side edges (6, 7) of said article.

4. An article according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the flaps (4, 5) are attached to that side of the article which is distal from the wearer when the article is in use.

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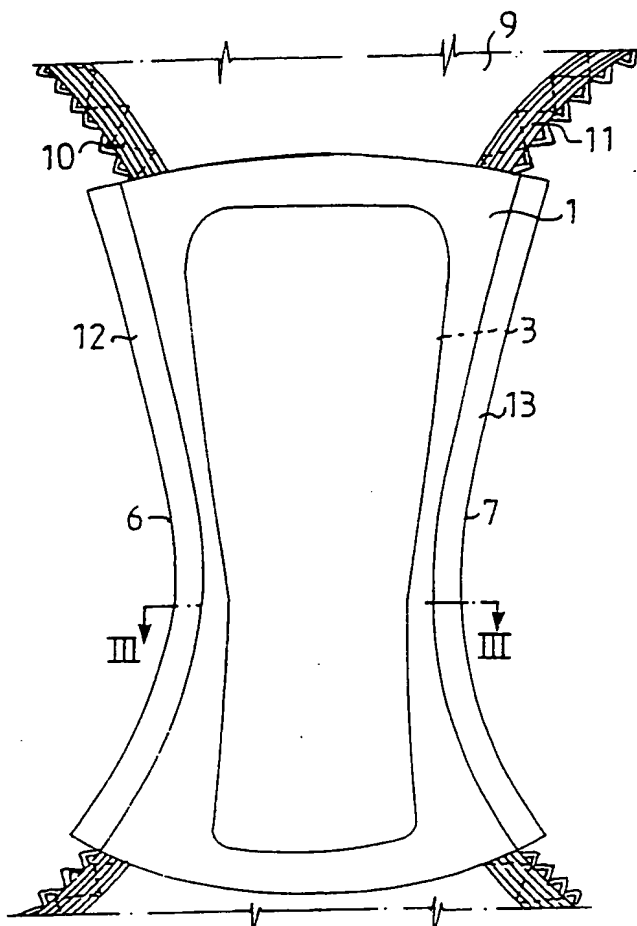


FIG. 1

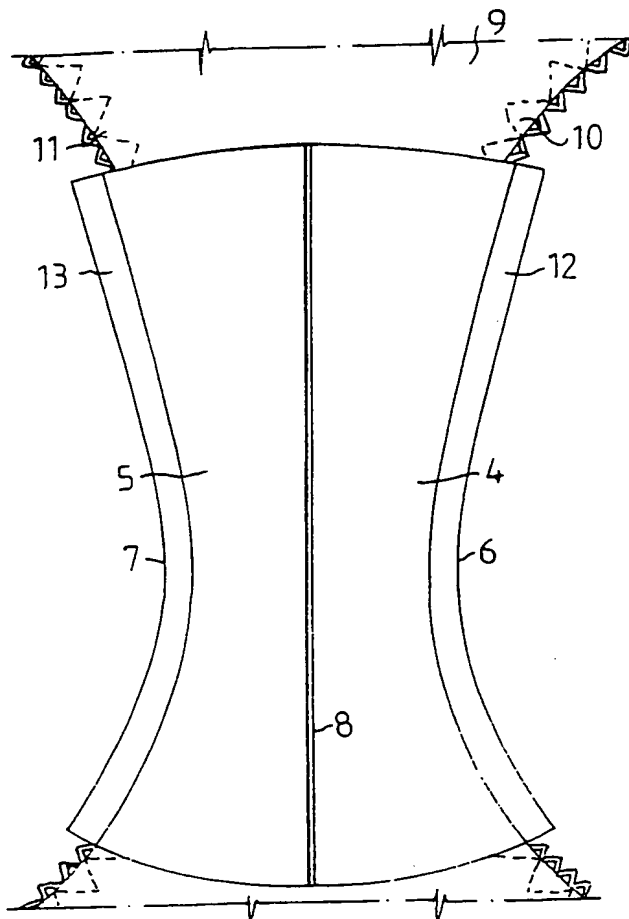


FIG. 2

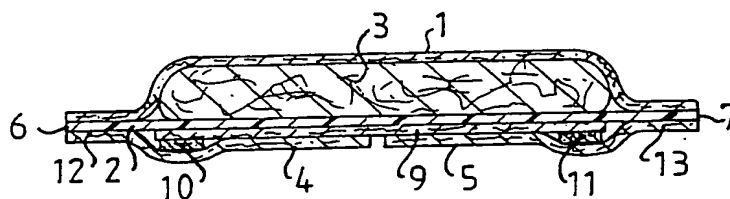


FIG. 3

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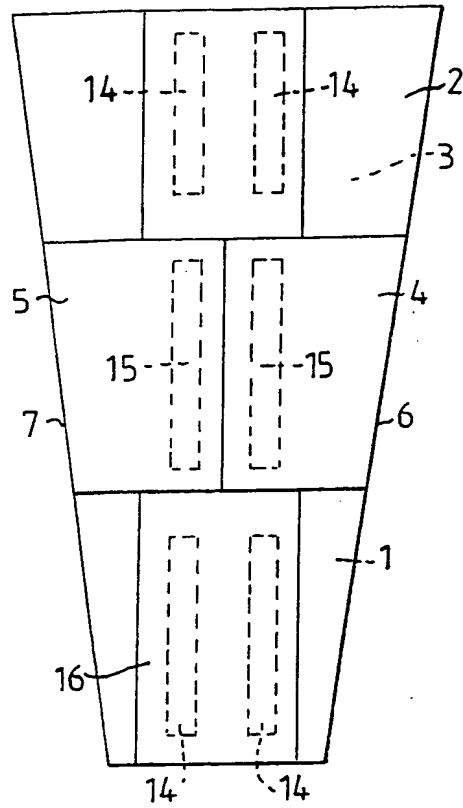


FIG. 4

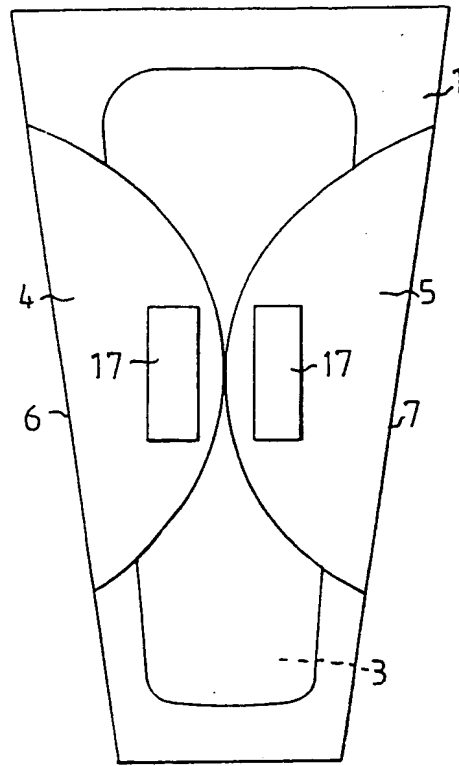


FIG. 5

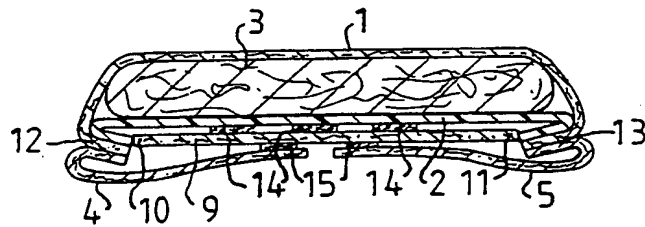
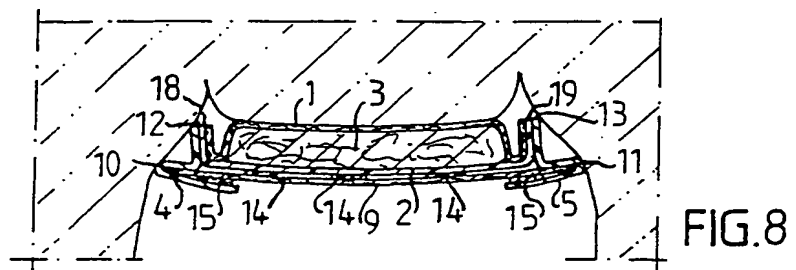
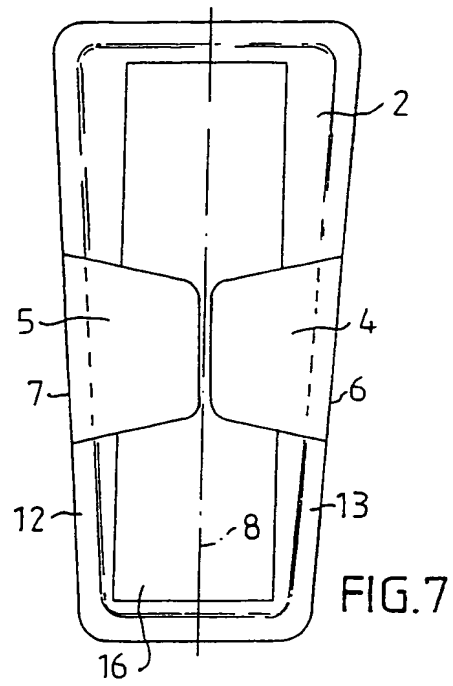


FIG. 6

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE 91/00736

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: A 61 F 13/56						
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Minimum Documentation Searched⁷</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: left;">Classification System</th> <th style="width: 80%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: left;">Classification Symbols</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; vertical-align: bottom;">IPC5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; vertical-align: bottom;">A 61 F</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched⁸</div>			Classification System	Classification Symbols	IPC5	A 61 F
Classification System	Classification Symbols					
IPC5	A 61 F					
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above						
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹						
Category	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³				
X	US, A, 4285343 (ROSETTA M. MCNAIR) 25 August 1981, see the abstract; figure 2, 3 --	1-8				
X	US, A, 4608047 (WILLIAM B. MATTINGLY) 26 August 1986, see figure 4 --	1-8				
X	US, A, 4701178 (FRANK S. GLAUG ET AL) 20 October 1987, see fig. 1-3c --	1-8				
X	US, A, 4950264 (THOMAS W. OSBORN, III) 21 August 1990, see fig. 4-5, col. 16, lines 19-21 -- -----	1-8				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>						
IV. CERTIFICATION						
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 30th January 1992	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 1992 -02- 04					
International Searching Authority SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE	Signature of Authorized Officer Ingrid Falk					

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/SE 91/00736**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on 30/11/91
The Swedish Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 4285343	81-08-25	NONE	
US-A- 4608047	86-08-26	NONE	
US-A- 4701178	87-10-20	AU-B- 594536	90-03-08
		AU-D- 8188587	88-06-02
		EP-A- 0270058	88-06-08
		JP-A- 63186645	88-08-02
US-A- 4950264	90-08-21	AU-D- 3224089	89-10-05
		EP-A- 0336578	89-10-11
		JP-A- 2011137	90-01-16
		US-A- 5009653	91-04-23